NOW A JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

The Chatfield Paper Company Reorganized -Two New Members Taken In-Mr. Chatfield President and Treasurer of the

By a reorganization the Chatfield Paper company of 298 to 302 State street has now become a joint stock company. There will be no change in the personnel of those connected with the business, but the change consists chiefly in the promotion of two of the employes to be members of the company. The gentlemen who were promoted are William E. Beecher, who has been bookkeeper for the company since Mr. Chatfield purchased the business, and William R. Shaffer, who has been with the company for several years.

The capital stock of the reorganized of the present quarters in the near contemplated, this being necessitated by the increasing business. The plant and building are owned by the company, and the enlargement will be made as soon as the lease of a tenant now occupying a part of the property runs out.

Mr. Chatfield is president and treasurer of the new company, and Mr. Shaffer is secretary.

plants in the city for this line of trade, stock that is surprising to the ordinary does not know of its extent. But while wholesaling is the principal trade, the language and modes of business are the retail business is not neglected, and there is a complete stock of paper, twines, stationary, etc. The sales- is there, for instance, why what is a nerooms, office and storerooms occupy three large floors and a double basement, in adition to commodious storehouses in the rear and motive power for the plant is furnished by a power- are should differ even as between Mas ful electric motor.

Mr. Shaffer, the newly admitted member of the company, came here from New York. He has had a long experience in the paper business and has a large circle of friends in the trade. The prospertly of the newly organized

company is assured Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Shaffer both possess a thorough knowledge of the paper business, to which fact, and to their untiring energy is due the constant increasing business of the com-

TWENTY-SEVENTH C. V. REUNION.

The annual reunion of the Twenty seventh Connecticut Volunteers will be held next Wednesday, August 4, at the Connecticut building in Woodmont. The members will take cars at the green at 10 o'clock. A large attendance is expected. COMRADES OF THE "OLD SEV-

ENTH." Our twenty-sixth reunion will be held at Hartford, Wednesday, September 11, 1895, in G. A. R. hall, No. 382 Main street. Business session at 11 a. m. sharp. Dinner at United States hotel, Price seventy-five cents. The official circular says: "It is expected Chaplain Rev. H. L. Wayland will be present, who writes: 'It is not very likely that I shall be present at more than one more reunion."

Jerome Tourtelotte is president of the association and W. H. Pierpont is vice president and secretary.

HORSE GUARD TOURNAMENT. Some of the Noted Riders Who Will Partici-

pate. Guard wheel tournament at Elm City Driving Park next Monday are: F. T., Catlin, Sidney J. Harvey, W. A. E. Thatcher, G. H. Callet, of New Haven C. W. Dyer, F. J. Titus, G. C. Smith, J. C. Barth, H. K. Bird, L. Barry, C. Allen of Syracuse, W. H. Pettinger of West Newton, Me., Oscar Newbauer of Pasasic, N. J., T. E. banne of St. Louis, Mo., Earle Kiser and L. C. Johnson of the Sterne team, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. B. Rizley and O. Bernhard of Cleveland, O.

The track is in excellent condition and it is expected that very fast time will be made.

Marriage Announced.

The marriage of Miss Florence S. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Thompson of Morris Cove and D'Orville H. Buell of East Haven will take place September 10 at 8 p. at the Congregational church East Haven.

FAST PROGRESSING.

Work on the Phelps Building The new Phelps building on the campus, between Welch and Lawrence halls, is now well under way of construction. The second story walls are just being started, and the stone work of the arches was completed vesterday. The walls, however, will not be up ready for the roof for three months.

SECOND BATTERY REUNION.

Held in Bridgeport Yesterday-Officers Fleeted-Interesting Facts About the Regiment.

Bridgeport, Aug. 29.-The twenty ninth annual reunion of the Second Connecticut Light Battery was held in this city to-day at Seaside Park, from which place the regiment marched away to the war in 1862. At the busi ness meeting the following officers were

President, E. B. Platt of Hartford; vice president, P. B. Sherman of Bridge port; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Eurroughs of Bridgeport, and chaplain, C. W. Rowe of Bridgeport, The ex ecutive committee consists of the following gentlemen: Sylvester V. Nichols, Edward Chapin and Edward Thompson of Bridgeport.

Dinner was then served, and after it was over short speeches were made by several members of the battery, During three years of hard service the battery never lost a gun or flag, and they never even drew a bridle from the commissary supplies. The battery arrived at New Haven July 31, 1865, from New Orleans, under command of Captain W. S. Hotchkiss. They were mustered out August 9. they only had one man killed in action, onedying of wounds, eighteen of dis-

THE UNIFICATION OF THE LAWS, The Meeting at Detroit-What the Commission Is-The Work It Has Done and May Do-The Need of Such Work

Detroit, Aug. 28, 1895. To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURTER The commission for the unification of the laws was in session here yesterday and adjourned this morning. Before saying anything about its work it may be well to make it clear what this commission is. It is unfortunate that the able men who framed the constitution of the United States did not insert in it a provision giving congress the power to pass for the whole country a uniform system of commercial law, or, rather it was unfortunate that it was impossible to do so. The result is that the company is \$30,000, and an enlargement United States are the only great nation in the civilized world that has not a system of commercial law common to its entire territory.

In the days when the constitution was adopted the journey from Boston to New York was one of more difficulty than that from New York to San Franrisco is now. The colonies were more foreign to each other than Canada is The company has one of the finest to the United States at present. The characteristics of the people and the and carry a variety and quantity of usages of business furnish now no reason why Boston, New York, Chicago visitor. Their business being mainly a and New Orleans should be governed wholesale trade, the ordinary shopper by different systems of commercial law, that is, no reason where the customs same, why the commercial law should be essentially different. What reason gotiable note should differ in Massachu setts from what it is in New York or Illinois, or why what the essential requisites of a sale of personal property sachusetts and Connecticut? Yet so it

> Commercially, State lines in this country have long since ceased to exist. In imerce we are as much one people as France and the German empire, and why not, like them, have one sytsem of civil, or at least commercial, law? The answer is, there is no power that can create for us any such system of law. The whole matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government. The differences in our commercial laws are certainly out of harmony with the senment, common to Americans nowadays, that America is their country and not the States of which they happen to e citizens, a sentiment quite the reverse of that prevalent at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The feeling is growing that they are out of keeping with our progress, and that it is an American system of law rather than a State system of law under which we ought to live.

The commission for the unification of the law is an outgrowth of this feeling. The Empire State took the lead in this reform, as it has in law reform general-It is to the State of New York that owe the so-called American prac tice, which abolishes arbitrary forms and the distinction between law and equity, and reduces complaints and answers to a simple statement of facts. In 1890 the legislature of New York

passed an act appointing a commission for the unification of the law of the dif ferent States, which was to meet and o-operate with similar commissions from other States. This commission wrote letters to the governors of the various States suggesting the appointment of such commissions, and in the same year the matter was brought to the attention of the American Bar association. This association appointed a value will be an act codifying the law Among the well known riders who committee of one from each State and of notes and bills. It is of course possi-will take part in the Governor's Horse Guard wheel toward wheel these commissioners, and to assist in having the laws recommended by the commission adopted by the various States. The result is that twenty-sever States and one Territory have appointed commissioners. The State of Connecticut passed an act in 1892 providing that the governor appoint three commissioners and that they be authorized Hatch of Scranton, Mass., L. D. Ca- to spend for their expenses not more than \$1,000 a year. Governor Morris appointed E. Henry Hyde, Lyman D. Brewster and E. P. Arvine members of the commission from Connecticut.

The commissioners appointed by the various states have held several meetings, the first being at Saratoga in the summer of 1892. Their progress has been rather slow, as they were unwilling to recommend any important legis. lation until a considerable number of the states had appointed commission ers. They, however, adopted and rec ommended a common form for the acknowledgement of deeds and a common method for the authentication of such acknowledgements; also a uniform law relative to the sealing of deeds; also an act relative to the execution of wills, providing that a will executed in the mode prescribed by the law of the testators domicile, should be deemed in the other states to be legally executed; also an act providing that a will probated in one state, may be proved in another, by filing an exemplified copy of the will and the record probating the same; also a law abolshing days of grace upon notes and bills: also a uniform standard for weights and measures; also an aconcerning marriage, providing that ceremony or written evidence signed by the parties, be required to render a marriage valid. This act was intended more especially for the states where the so-called common law mar riage exists, that is a marriage by agreement of the parties without any ceremony, civil or religious. The act further provided that a certificate of marriage or the written evidence sign-

ed by the parties be recorded. Many of these acts have already been adopted by most of the states represented in the commission. The laws elative to marriage were unnecessary in Connecticut. Those relative to the execution of wills and the probate of foreign wills were already a part of our statute law. The other recommendation of the commission was adopted by our last legislature.

Meanwhile the commission has been preparing legislation of a far more ortant character. At the instance of Henry A. Beekman of New York (now judge of the superior court of that state) and Hon. Lyman D. Brew ster of Connecticut, an effort was made to prepare an act adapting to Ameriusage, the famous act of the Eng-During all their engagements lish parliament, codifying the law of notes and bills of exchange, passed

me ten years ago.

fication it may be asked? Our law, and ndeed the law of the entire Angloaxon world, is composed of what is called, The written and The unwritten Law. Our constitutions and statutes are the written Law; the unwritten law, which is by far the greatest part of our jurisprudence, consists of the lecisions of the courts of last resort. and is scattered through more than en thousand volumes. The first great advantage of codification is certainty, lear and definite statement. The British act has condensed into forty pages, what It took usually a thousand pages of text book to make clear, and what was probably contained in more than ten thousand pages of decisions. If we should add to that the decisions in the United States on notes and bills it

David Dudley Field has stated what s undoubtedly the greatest advantage of codification. It puts within the reach of ordinary men a portion of the law which is wholly hidden from them. Any man may read and judge of a statute, but the so-called unwritten Law is as much hidden from the laity as if it were written in an unknown tongue. The British act has made the law of notes, checks and drafts definite and certain and comprehensible to everybody. This act has been adopted by all the self-governing colonies Great Britain and has been of immense value in saving litigation.

The decision of the various States of our Union differ very considerably in this most important branch of commercial law. The adoption of this act of codification will not only have all the advantages of definiteness and dearness already mentioned, but it will unify the law. The only possible method of the unification of the law is the adoption of the same legislation by the different State legislatures, and this can only be brought about by a Commission similar to that whose hisory we have just sketched.

The British act, just as it was, could not be adopted. Changes to suit it to American business were necessary, and his required the employment of exerts. The work of the commission falled of completion for the want of the funds necessary to employ experts. Many of the states have not only failed to make an appropriation, but even alowed their commissioners to pay their own traveling expenses.

It is acknowledged that more has been complished at the session just held in Detroit, than in all the sessions that preceeded it. The money was raised to pay for expert work. A committee, or which Mr. Brewster was chairman, is o have an act prepared based upon the British codification, and to send printed copies of it to all the members of the ommission for criticism, and at the next meeting of the commission an acadapting this great piece of English egislation to our American business will be perfected and presented to the various legislatures for their adoption If this can be done a great step will e taken towards that common commer cial code, which it is to be hoped will be one day the law of all the American states. It may be well to note here that the Dominion of Canada already has a common system of commercia

The commission also appointed ommittee upon insolvency, of which ne of our Connecticut commissioners s a member, and the commission hope at some future day to present a com mon insolvency law for adoption by the various States, or to induce congress to pass a general bankrupt act, which by the constitution it has the power to do Other minor matters are considered by le that the legislatures of the various ommission. It may be a labor all in vain to attempt to accomplish by this method a unification of the law. The late Justice Miller, in his lectures on the onstitution, says it was the necessities of commerce which forced the adoption of that great instrument, and that local jealuosy would have forever prevente t, if trade had not made it necessary The necessities of commerce will some day or other force upon this country, as it has upon all other countries of th civilized world, the adoption of a common system of commercial law. A.

PEQUOTS GALA DAY.

Their Big Celebration To-day-Morris Cove Will Present a Brilliant Scene This Afternoon and Evening.

To-day will be a gala day at th Pequot club house, Morris Cove. Spec ial attention will be paid to the ladies The exercises will commence at 2 p m., when all the ladies desiring to go will be taken aboard the yachts of the club and given a sail on the sound. They will return, however, in time to start at 3:30 p. m. The skippers' race, as it is known, is an innovation in the way of races in this vicinity. The skipper winning the race can be challenged drawal in 1877, costing \$150,000, were any time during the Pequot season. Each skipper has the privilege of choosing any boat of the fleet after the first race, to compete with the holder of the prize. The idea of the race is to test the abilities of each skipper as a sail-Besides a challenge cup three prizes will be offered to the contestants, The start will be made directly off the Pequot dock. A boat will be placed off near Pardee's black buoy. The course will be sailed over twice, making a diswill be in sight of the spectators on race has come from Newport, where skippers' races have been quite popular

during the season. F. P. Lewis, W. L. Wellman, C. P. Au. perly, and Mr. Leighton.

As the sun goes down the "Flagship Diana" and the club will salute by the fast sinking into decay." firing of guns. The cottagers along the shore will pull their colors down and ard Peck passes the club house a salute for a grand display of fireworks. In the evening the last hop of the eason will be given as the house is exnected to close early next week. George Robinson's orchestra will furnish mu- Sitka sound.

ic for the occasion. The committee of arrangements is composed of Commodore F. W. Hin- est and most pleasant we have yet seen. man, Vice Commodore G. A. Maycock, Straight ahead, in the center of the pic-What is the advantage of mere codi- N. A. Harris and M. R. Durbam.

A NEW HAVEN COLONY MAY BE LO-CATED THERE.

Some of the Striking Features of This Far Away Possession of Uncle Sam-Its Grandeur of Scenery-Its Glaciers and Flords-Its Mineral Wealth-Busy In-

founding a colony in southeastern Alaska the following description of the ountry will be interesting.

An attempt to adequately describe this wonderful region is almost hopeless, and to realize its grandeur of imagination. To call it the Switzer- successful. It was established by the land of America would be similar to comparing the infant to the matured glaciers and its people are far ahead of the Alps, and its frozen rivers, great and sublime as they are.

Dixon's Entrance, north of Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group, is the southern boundary of Alaskan possessions, and after crossing this we find ourselves in a land different from any we have ever seen before. Our teaming through the waters of the Pacific Ocean, but unless he had said even then it is hard to believe that these calm waters are the same which between islands whose mountainous sides loom up thousands of feet above igging nearly scrapes the rocks. The Alexander Archipelago, through which the roof covered with sheet iron. we are now wending our way, is one south, and is eighty miles wide. 2,000 to 5,000 separate Islands of all pally of rock, and are in their primeval state. No attempt has ever been indeed such an attempt would end but in failure. Only a narrow beach at the best is to be found and in most cases the steep mountains rise direct from the shore, their feet being lapped tentious structures to be found, beside by the waters of the fjords.

All is delightfully quiet, the quiet of ontentment and peace. To the weary business man or woman sailing through here it seems like heaven. The noise of the steamer is the occasional thunits parent glacier far in the heart of re-echoes through the hills. Now and then is heard the cry of a wild bird, out no signs of civilization are found.

As the steamer passes through Clarence Strait one sees a Kiyack, or native boat, with its solitary occupant shoot across the calm waters, but in a moment it is gone, leaving only its wake as evidence of its passing flight. Then one turns his attention again to the course of the steamer, and sees before him a wall of rock, thousands the convention, but its work of real of feet high, apparently barring our way, and there seems no escape. To turnabout and retrace our course is and everywhere, rotting on their founmpossible: the flord is too narrow States may nullify the work of this Just as we seem to dash into this mountain a canon appears entering the one in which we are at right angles. Into this the steamer turns, barely escaping running her nose into the trees on the rocks, and we begin to breath again. Island after island is passed, and with every turn of the pilot wheel new wonders burst upon our vision. Water, rocks, trees, and snow-capped peaks are the principal factors in the landscape, constantly varied, and seems as though we were looking through a kaleidoscope, so brilliant are the colors and numerous the changes. This continues until we reach

Wrangell Island and Fort Wrangell. When the Cassiar mines in British Columbia were prosperous. Wrangell was a very busy little transfer station, the most important place in Alaska; then between four and five thousand miners passed through every spring and fall as they went up to and came down from the diggings on the Stikine tributaries above. They left most of their earnings among the store and salon keepers of Wrangell. The fort is now deserted, and the town nearly so view the skippers' race, which will the whole place is rapidly returning to its original state as a native village. the government buildings erected here by the troops previous to their with sold for a few hundreds, and are now going to pieces. The main street is choked with decaying logs and stumps It has been aptly described in the fol-

lowing words by one who saw the place in 1883 "Fort Wrangell is a fit introduction to Alaska. It is most weird and wild of aspect. It is the keynote to the sublime and lonely scenery of the north Lighthouse Point, and a third one It is situated at the foot of conical hills, at the head of a gloomy harbor filled with gloomy islands. Frowning cliffs, tance of nearly six miles, and the boats beetling crags, stretch away on all sides, surrounding it. Lofty promontoshore all the time. The idea of this ries guard it, backed by range after range of sharp, volcanic peaks, which in turn are lost against lines of snows nountains. It is the home of storms The boats that will participate will You see that in the broken pines on sailed by the following skippers; the cliff-sides, in the fine wave-swep rocks, in the lowering mountains. gur, ex-Comodore W. A. Harris, Walter There is not a bright touch in it, not in Gallagher, M. R. Durham, Frank Kim- its straggling lines of native huts, each with a demon-like totem beside it, nor in the fort, for that is dilapitated and

After leaving Wrangell we head for Sitka, the capital of the territory, and the lights will go up. When the Rich-the seat of government of the Russian-America company when this land was will be given and will be the signal under control of the czar. Passing through numerous fjords, between cuntless islands, we reach the rolling waters of the Pacific ocean, sailing by the west coast of Baranoff Island Into

The view from the sleamer's deck as we enter the sound is one of the bright-

IN FAR AWAY ALASKA ped summit hidden in clouds; to the left of this silent sentinel is Sitka. head of the harbor, and appear quite buildings form a semi-circle around the nviting. Prominent among the buildings is the Greek church. This buildng stands on a hill, and its square tow er rises far above the roofs of the other structures. The town is huddled about the church, no regard being paid to streets, but the houses built as happened. All are close together, and there s but room in places for a person to Apropos of the fact that a number of pass between them. To the right are New Haven people are contemplating the buildings of the training school and in contrast to the village they are palaces. Beginning at the right of the row of buildings they are Austin hall for boys, Kelly hall for girls, then the church, flanked by the museum and the Shepard Industrial building; the parsonage, the hospital and a number of cottages for teachers. This is the largscenery requires the use of a vivid est school in Alaska and one of the most

Presbyterian church. It is more than probable that two or three schooners will be at anchor in the man, for its mountain scenery, its harbor, and in the lower bay will be found quite a fleet of native kiyacks, grouped in twos and threes, their oc cupants fishing for hallbut. All hall the arrival of the steamer, and the natives follow it to its dock. There is quite a hotel here, and much to see in the stores and streets.

This place like Wrangell, has greatly depreciated since the transfer from th gentlemanly skipper tells us we are Russians and now is much smaller than when in the height of its glory in 1866 For self-protection and comfort the so we would scarcely realize it, and Russian officers of the Russian-American company built large apartment house, or flats, here, and fine buildings we saw tosssing and tumbling at the they were, too, compared with those w entrance to Puget Sound. Imagine a find there to-day. Some of them were fjord, or countless numbers of them, 150 feet in length and 50 to 80 feet wide three stories high, with huge attics They were constructed of huge spruce the steamer's deck on every turn, so logs, smoothly trimmed down to tim-narrow in places that the steamer's bers twelve inches square. These were snugly dovetailed at the corners and exteriors were painted a faint lemonof the largest in this vast island re- yellow, while the roof was red-ochre. gion. It is 300 miles from north to The windows were uniformly small, but fitted neatly into artistic casemates, Throughout this vast length and usually with double sashes. Within the breadth there are estimated to be from floors were laid with whipsawed planks, tounged and grooved by hand and highsizes. Some scarcely large enough to ly polished. The walls were celled up stand upon, and others containing on sides and overhead with light boards acres of land. All are formed princi- and generally papered with gaudy paper. Rugs of tapestry and furs were thickly strewn over the floors, and the made to cultivate the soil here, and houses afforded very comfortable shell ters from the cold and storm. But all

the school Again, the shipyard of the Russian-American company situated here was one of the best equipped of the Russian empire, and here were built and repairand bustle of civilization are left far led the immense fleets of that once pow behind, and the only sound beside that erful company. A number of work shops were also built here, and at the der of an iceberg breaking loose from blacksmith shops were made numerous agricultural implements. In fact, thes cleft of the mountains. It sounds afforded the only source of revenue to like distant thunder and echoes and, the plant. Thousands of the primitive ploughshares and rude hoes and rake: used in California and Mexico made here. Axes, hatchets and knives were also made for purposes of trading

these are of the past, and to-day the

huts of the natives and the frame cot-

tages of the whites are the most por

with the natives for their furs. Then a force of from six to eight hundred white men, with wives and fami-Hes, with the sixty attaches of the government, lived here. Now, as you step ashore you scarcely pause to notice the handful of whites who have assembled on the wharf, but at once the impression of general decay is made upon your mind; the houses are settling here, there dations, and scarcely more than half of them occupied, while the total popula tion is considerably less than one thou-

sand souls. And so, as we go through out this section of Alaska, all through the Alexander Archipelago, we will find the same decay, and relapse into its former state of semi-barbarism. But, in spite of this decline of her prosperity, Alaska can never lose her glory, for that consists almost entirely in her scenic variety and her aboriginal life Her mountains, glaciers, islands and her natives can never be taken away, and these, coupled with the serenity of her wilds, make a visit ever to be remembered, and those who have been to Alaska always wish to return to that quiet, peaceful place to spend their C. ERNEST WILSON. days.

FAIR HAVEN.

Frank W. Prince and family of 2 llinton avenue have rented a cottage at Shell Beach, stopping there for several

Mrs. Hastin of 97 Grand avenue ha returned from a visit with friends in Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnes of Hous on street have gone to Port Jefferson L. I., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thorpe left yesterlay for Asbury park. Edmund Barnes is visiting in Strat-

Miss Minnie L. Strickland and Miss Grace Roberts are at Asbury park.

W. A. Niles has returned from Nor

folk on the schooner Grace Seymour His brother, George D. Niles, went t Block Island yesterday. The annual election of officers of th St. Ignatius T. A. B. society will be held the third Sunday in September This society has appointed a commit ee to make arrangements for two lawn parties to be given next month. A reception was tendered Miss Eliza beth Cull of Glastonbury and the Misse

Miss Florence S., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Thompson of Morris Cove, and D'Orville H. Buell of East Haven, will be married on September 10 at 8 p. m. at the Congregational church East Haven.

Campbell of Blatchley avenue on Wed-

esday evening.

William S. Rowe, the jeweler, and amily have returned from Northamp-

The committee that is arranging for he trolley party to be given by the Fort Hale lodge, N. E. O. P., met Thursday aight. They have sold over 400 tickets, Four cars have been chartered.

About eighty members of Persever nce council, D. of L., and Hiram Camp livision, S. of T., went on a trolley ride Wednesday evening in two cars of th Fair Haven and Westville road, They ture, is Mount Verstova, its snow-cap- visited Savin Rock, Woodmont, West-

T. BULL, late Fullback, Yale Foot Ball Team, writes:

"New York, May 10, 1895.
"It was the result of a wager with a friend which caused me to put on my foot ball clothes a week ago and begin kicking 'drops' and 'punts' as though life held no other object. Experience of years had taught me that the sure outcome of so kicking without the usual working up process meant a lame thigh-in short, an induced inability to kick the ball a foot on the morrow. My friend, however, to decide a discussion as to the merits of different liniments and the like for strains, had induced me to become the trial horse, After kicking hard for a half hour, I underwent a deal of rubbing with SALVA-CEA. He contended that through its powers to alleviate stiffness and soreness, my ability to kick would be unimpaired. I did not believe him-yet lo and behold, the pungent salve staved off every sign of lame-ness and the next day I kicked without the slightest discomfort. In consequence I feel bound to admit that SALVA-CEA is a little giant, and a necessity to every athlete as well as an indispensable article in the medicine chest of every household."

W.T. Bull Two sizes, 25 and 30 cents. At druggists, or by mail. The Brandreth Co., 274 Canal St., N. Y.

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Have no equal as a relief and cur for corns and bunions.

ville and Fair Haven East, returning at midnight. The committee consisted at 10c. of Glies Clark, L. C. Waters, Mrs. W. H. Houston. Among those who went were Mrs. William Penfield, Mrs. Charles Brainard, Mrs. W. H. Houston, Viola Hall, Mrs. L. C. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Glerding, Mrs. Lines, Mrs. Mansfield and daughter, Mattle Hall, Mrs. Davis, George Loveland, Harry Santry, Robert Cobert, Eugene Jeffers Joseph Jacobs, Gertle Gridley, Mrs. Gridley, Edna Peck.

Miss Jessie Jacobs went to Bridgeport visit relatives yesterday. A trolley party from the West Shore road made a trip to the east side yester-

day afternoon. Alderman W. E. Morgan has return ed from Boston. He has participated in a great many parades, but says the Knights Templar parade was the first ne he ever reviewed.

Baseball To-day.

The Edgewood baseball team will play the Victors of Bridgeport on the Edgewood grounds to-day at 4 p. m. The batteries will include Foster and O'Rourke for Bridgeport and Sedgewick and Brennan for Edgewood.

Mr. Fred Staub of Nicoll street, this city, returned yesterday after spending the past week in Lake George and Sar-Mrs. E. B. Foot, Mrs. Isaac Smith

and daughter Florence of New Haven who are summering at Sachem's Head, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. L Griswold at their West Beach cottage Wednesday. Mrs. J. K. Denison of Chester street is being entertained by them at present.

Cholera

* Infantum

This dreadful disease cannot fasten upon childhood when the system is fortified with that great raw food extract known as

Bovinine

The medical profession in gen eral have depended upon it for years. Bovinine is a food, not a medicine. Add a few drops to baby's milk. Nothing will build up health and strength so quickly. THE BOVININE CO., NEW YORK A. P. Bush & Co., 149 Pearl street, Bos ton, New England Agents.

Education.

THE DESSAUER-TROOSTWYK School of Music, 781 Chapel street.

VOCAL and Instrumental instruction after the methods of European conservatories. Applicants received Mondays and Thursdays from 12 to 1 and 4 to 5 p. m. during July and August.

MISS LIVERMORE'S KINDERGARTEN and School at #1 Olive street re-opens Sept. 9. Languages, Music, Drawing without extra charge. Car-riage sent for children. Mothers' classes will

MECHANICAL DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE MATHEMATICS,
MECHANISM, ETC.
F. R. HONEY, 170 Church street,
Hartford office, Ballerstein Build'g, Address
letters to New Haven office. The Dessauer-Troostwyk

SCHOOL OF MUSIC. 781 Chanel Stre Will Reopen September 2d, 1895. MISS ORTON and MISS NICHOLS

CUCCESSORS to the Missas Edwards, will reopen on Thursday, September 35, at 5; Elm street, their Day School for Girls. Primary, Intermediate and Academic Departments, Special students admitted, College preparation. Circulars with courses of study furnished on application. MRS. THOMPSON

WILL reopen her school at 377 Crow street Monday, September 9, Kinder garten, Primary and Grammar Depart ments. au30 7t*

New Haven Conservatory of Music. E. A. PARSONS, Private Instruction Only,

VOCAL INSTRUCTION. J. JEROME HAYES

Monday, September 2. Hubinger Building. Chapel st., Dry Goods.

EVERY DAY BARGAIN DAY HERE.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Superb Styles and Interesting Prices. All are welcome to look at these French, English and German crea-

Meantime we keep mowing down

goods in stock at a rapid pace. Our LOW prices keep the store full of cusomers all the time. These are but samples of the many bargains on sale. Please Note-Our

prices last until goods are all sold. 3%c A YARD for Merrimack Shirtings-good styles. Our sales on these goods keep the mill running on full

3%c A YARD for Domet Flannels, good quality. Doctors say that Nightgowns made of Domet Flannel are the proper thing to wear-keeps the body warm. Our desire to improve health has suggested the above price.

64c A YARD for Outing Flannelettes in dark colors ; quality worth and sold

2c EACH, or 20c a dozen for All Linen Doylles. These are cheap at 400 dozen 5c A YARD for 36-inch Brown Cot-

ton. Good quality. 64c A YARD for good Black Cottor 10c A YARD for All Silk Black and White Laces, 6 to 8 inches wide.

3%c A YARD for 8 and 10 inch Point de Ireland Laces. Value 10 to 15c. 39c A YARD for 46 inch Black and Colored India Twills. Exceptional

39c A PAIR for White and Grey Blankets. 58c A YARD for 46 inch Black and

Wool Henrietta. Price was a dollar. 98c EACH-Your choice of our entire stock of \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Men's Laundered Shirts. 124c A YARD-Balance of our stock

Swivel Silks. These sold at 38c yard. 50c A YARD-A magnified assortment of 50 inch Black Wide Wale Serges, Cheap at 75c.

BASEMENT VALUES Much Under Price.

50-foot Clothes Lines, 5c. Pail Washboards, 10c. Dish Mops, 2c. Potato Mashers, 3c. Butter Moulds, 5c. Satchel Baskets, 15c. Tea and Coffee Canisters, 5c. Oil Stove Tea Kettles, 13c. Oil Stove Ovens, \$1.00. Oil Stove Sad Iron Heaters, 50c. Decorated Cuspidores, 8c. Nickel Cuspidores, 8c. Spout Coffee Pots, 5c. Muffin Pans six in sheet, 4c. One-quart Watering Cans, Sc. Individual Cream Pitchers, 3c. Mustard Pots, with spoons, 10c. Decorated Cup, Saucer and Plate, 25c. Jelly Tumblers, with cover, 15c dozen.

Hammered Trays, 5c. EWEN MCINTYRE & CO. 834 to 840 Chapel Street,

New Haven, Ct.

W.L.Douglas Shoes \$3.00 Per Pair no more no less

Save from \$1.00 to \$3.00 on your

FOOT WEAR. You might as well make a saving when it is an advantage to do so.

W. L. Douglas Shoes are equal to those selling at much higher

prices, and superior in

many respects. You can select from over 1 oo styles and widths. Patent Leather, Russet of 91 CHURCH STREET.

New Haven Cremation Society. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ERNEST FASCH, Sec'y, 134 Chestnut Street

FRANK A. HERMANCE, aul5 th&satf 338 Howard Avenue.

ARE YOU A TOBACCO SLAVE? Do you want to quit this practice? You ought to do it for the sake of your heart, your Nerves, your Lungs. Every chew, every smoke, hurts you, if you want to stop there will be a struggle and you will fail unless you have help. "GOOD-BY" will do it easily, thereoughly. No experiment, no fake, no injury, A sure, safe, speedy cure. Try it, it will not fail. Write to The Antinicotine Co., Darby, Conn.

Andertakers.

THEODORE KEILER, ACL UNDERTAKER,

162 ORANGE STREET,

Telephone No. 157

Near Court street.